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AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN RECALLED FOR INSTRUCTIONS

PY192227 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry today called home Argentine Ambassador to the Holy See Ruben Victor Blanco. The announcement was made this afternoon at San Martin Palace by means of a communique stating that Ambassador Blanco was being recalled "to receive instructions from Foreign Minister Pastor."

VIETNAMESE REFUGEES WILL BE ACCEPTED

PY200112 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 19 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (TELAM)--A spokesman at San Martin Palace stated tonight that Argentina has "offered to accept and settle a significant group of Vietnamese refugees wandering at sea, showing once again its spirit of solidarity." The source also revealed that the offer was conveyed to the UN high commissioner for refugees by the Argentine ambassador to international organizations headquartered in Geneva, Gabriel Martinez, by means of a note dated 13 December 1978.

This information released by the spokesman refutes publications which charged the national government with "a lack of sensitivity and interest" for the dramatic situation of more than 2,000 South Asian refugees who are wandering at sea. The source also disclosed that the decision, "inspired by purely humanitarian feelings," was made jointly by the ministries of interior and foreign relations and will allow approximately 100 refugees to settle in Argentine territory.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARY--Buenos Aires, 11 Jan (TELAM)--Col Carlos Cavandoli has been appointed the new under secretary of foreign relations, replacing Capt Gualter Allara, who has been given a new post in the navy. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0626 GMT 11 Jan 79 PY]

LABOR CONFEDERATION INSPECTOR--Buenos Aires, 11 Jan (NA)--Col Rolando Valentino Rojas has been appointed the new inspector in the General Labor Confederation (CGT), replacing Col Jose Hipolito Nunez. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2150 GMT 11 Jan 79 PY]

OFFICIAL FOUND DEAD--Buenos Aires, 11 Jan (NA)--The federal police tonight confirmed that Elena Angelico Dolores Dago Holmberg, a Foreign Ministry official who has been reported missing since 20 December 1978, was found dead in the Lujan River. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0140 GMT 12 Jan 79 PY]

OIL EXPLORATION--Buenos Aires, 12 Jan (TELAM)--The national executive branch has granted Government Oil Deposits (YPF) 4,686 sq km for oil exploration and eventual exploitation in an area known as the Marina Austral Diez Basin on the continental shelf of Santa Cruz Province. The area extends from the Gallegos River southeast to approximately parallel 52. The exploration term is for 7 years. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 79 PY]

AGREEMENTS WITH FRG APPROVED--The Argentine Economy Ministry yesterday released Laws 21,295 and 21,296, approving one agreement signed with the FRG on 24 April 1978 for bilateral cooperation in the fishing sector and another agreement, also with the FRG, through which the Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau of Frankfurt am Main is empowered to grant a loan of up to DM35 million for the "fishing research boat project." [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Jan 79 p 9 PY]

PRESIDENT-ELECT ADDRESSES NATION, ANNOUNCES CABINET

PY191935 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 19 Jan 79 PY

[Speech by President-elect Joao Baptista de Figueiredo in Brasilia, broadcast over national network--live]

[Excerpts] My future ministers of state are:

Justice Minister--Petronio Portella
Navy Minister--Maximiano da Silva Fonseca
Army Minister--Walter Pires de Albuquerque
Foreign Affairs--Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro
Finance--Karlos Rischbieter
Transport--Eliseu Rezende
Agriculture--Antonio Delfim Netto
Education and Culture--Eduardo Portella
Labor--Murilo Macedo
Air Minister--Delio Jardim de Mattos
Industry and Commerce--Joao Camillo Pena
Mines and Energy--Cesar Cals
Interior--Mario David Andreazza
Communications--Haroldo Correia de Mattos
Welfare and Social Security--Jair Soares
Chief, Military Household--Camilo Venturini
Chief, Civilian Household--Goldbery do Couto e Silva
Chief, National Intelligence Service--Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros
Chief, Armed Forces Staff--Jose Maria de Andrada Serpa
Minister Chief of the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency--Mario Henrique Simonsen
Chief, Future Social Communications Secretariat--Said Farhat
Chief, Future National Consultant General [Consultor Geral]--Clovis Rammalhete
Future Governor of the Federal District--Aime Alcibiades Lamaison

Governors elect, senators and deputies, ladies and gentlemen: On this first occasion on which we are all gathered here, I want to tell you how pleased I am to have you with me today. I am also pleased because you are a valuable team of experts, and because I am with alltime colleagues and with those I have met more recently. I expect loyal cooperation my from all of you. I expect good assistance for the good of our people, and especially the effectiveness which will dignify all your work.

The heavy mechanism of the Brazilian federal government will function in a correct manner if all its members sincerely dispose of all their personal animosities. And if you want to add to that, the success of our government will depend on your internal cohesiveness, on the faithfulness of every minister to presidential guidelines, and on the faithful implementation of all these guidelines in all sectors.

In the complex world of today, Brazil and its people will achieve its aspirations only through unity and teamwork. In terms of progress, the past governments generate confidence to the upcoming government, even though the effort required may be increasingly greater every day. This effort is made by all Brazilians, resolutely and with a spirit of decision.

In the political area, our government will have to keep its promises of civilian freedoms provided for by the constitution. I promised to turn this country into a democracy. And I swear that I will fulfill that promise with the help of God, with the solidarity of all my ministers, with the support of the Brazilian people. [applause] For this reason, I expect the conscious participation of all the people, especially in decisions I have to make in various sectors, such as fighting inflation, the petroleum crisis, and domestic prices which have increased at a rate of 40 percent yearly and which will be very difficult to reduce.

I understand that eliminating inflation suddenly will create problems as serious as inflation itself, but my government will take all possible measures to at least reduce this rate. To achieve this we need the effort of all, focusing on the first year of my government term, and we also need the participation of all Brazilians in achieving this objective. Without this participation I will not achieve anything.

Our goal is to achieve an important increase in per capita real income during the 1979-85 period. Our development will not be just if we do not succeed in solving or at least significantly reducing current inequalities among regions and among persons. Fiscal and credit instruments will be implemented to achieve this goal.

I want to reaffirm that I feel that the agriculture and livestock sectors of our economy, which give better and more rapid results, would respond immediately to investments and motivations. [applause] Thus, in addition to providing cheaper food for our people, they are also capable of producing great surpluses for export. I recommend, therefore, channeling the largest shares of available resources to the rural sectors, especially in terms of credits to small and medium-size producers. [applause]

The workers will have to receive better compensatory rewards from their employers, regardless of urban or rural localities. I hope to do this, keeping my promise to decentralize the federal administration and guaranteeing to the ministers of state the maximum freedom of action within the guidelines and priority programs of the presidency. Consequently, presidential organizations will transfer to sectoral ministries the executive units [unidades executivas] they may have so they may advise the president and follow up the approved projects.

The budget for any project will have to be previously approved, considering the urgency, opportunity, convenience, availability of resources and prediction of investments. No project or program will be implemented without having all necessary resources well defined. This presupposes realistic and detailed cost estimates. This will be a rule of absolute value and of universal application during my government.

Finally, I also want to remind you that Brazil has always been and will continue to be a peaceful nation. Our generations have always adhered to the principle of mutual respect and noninterference. This is also the rule for relations we must maintain with friendly nations.

We will always be open to cooperation. An example of this cooperation we can mention is Itaipu, an example rarely seen in relations between sovereign nations. For this very reason Brazil has never needed to keep a military organization beyond it own needs, as often occurs in the world.

In the internal field, the perfect cohesion between ministries of the social and economic sectors will continue guaranteeing political development and peace among Brazilian families. This is the goal of all our work. Thank you.

BRIEFS

1978 OIL PRODUCTION--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation has reported that overall domestic production amounted to 60,714,000 barrels in 1978, i.e., a drop of 0.9 percent compared with 1977. [Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jan 79 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO PERU DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

Ambassador Bulnes Interviewed

PY201636 Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1545 GMT 20 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Regarding the first reactions to the Peruvian Government decision declaring Chilean Ambassador Francisco Bulnes persona non grata, we have a report from (Alicia Oliva).

News that the Peruvian Government had declared the Chilean ambassador in Lima, Francisco Bulnes, persona non grata was learned here just after noon through press agency reports of a brief official communique by Peruvian officials who requested the Chilean Government to immediately withdraw its ambassador.

Radio Mineria immediately talked on the telephone to Ambassador Bulnes, who said that he was very surprised by this news. He said: "I know nothing. I have not been told anything. [words indistinct]" He also said that he did not know the reasons for which a decision of this nature was made. He then said: "It may be possible but I have not been notified."

Later, press agency reports indicated that the reason for declaring the Chilean ambassador persona non grata is based on spy charges made against Chilean officers.

Radio Mineria tried again to contact Ambassador Bulnes but was told by embassy personnel in Lima that the ambassador was not there and that it will not be possible to contact him until this evening. Radio Mineria also was not able to get in touch with Foreign Minister Cubillos, who is in Algarrobos. His relatives indicated that he went out sailing and that he will probably return tonight or tomorrow.

We were not able to learn from Pudahuel airport if Ambassador Bulnes is returning today. At the Foreign Ministry we were told that there was no information on this matter.

It was learned that at 0845 this morning Peruvian Ambassador Guillermo Arbulu Galliani left for Peru. This is all the information we have up to now regarding news that the Peruvian Government has declared the Chilean ambassador, Francisco Bulnes, persona non grata and that it has requested the immediate withdrawal of the diplomat.

Communique Issued

PA210353 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0257 GMT 21 Jan 79 PA

["Text" of official communique issued on 20 January by Foreign Relations Ministry in Santiago]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 20 Jan (EFE)--In a communique issued tonight, the Chilean Government deplored the controversy caused by the Peruvian Government's decision to expel its representative in Lima.

The official Chilean Foreign Ministry communique was issued at the end of a long study session which lasted from 1600 (1900 GMT) until after 2230.

The following is the text of the Chilean Communique:

"1. Today, the Peruvian Government requested the recall of our ambassador in Lima, Francisco Bulnes Sanfuentes. The Chilean Government, while lamenting the decision, has complied with article 9 of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, according to which a state can at any time and without stating a reason, express to any other state its desire to have the head or any other member of the diplomatic personnel in its mission recalled.

"2. This situation is supposedly connected with several incidents on which the Chilean Foreign Ministry issued an official declaration on 29 December. In it, the Chilean Government expressed, in addition to informing about several measures adopted, that the incidents in question constituted individual and isolated actions which, naturally, were not based on higher orders and reaffirmed that friendship and cooperation are the elements that guide its foreign policy toward Peru.

"3. In addition to the measures indicated, the Chilean Government sent to Peru two special representatives who discussed the matter with the Peruvian Armed Forces chiefs and thereby complemented the information already supplied.

"4. The incidents in question were committed by Chilean nationals, who are being investigated by our authorities in order to determine, with the evidence obtained, the eventual responsibilities and the corresponding punishment that should be imposed.

"5. Due to the foregoing, the Chilean Government deplores the diplomatic situation that has been produced and the fact that it should have involved Ambassador Bulnes Sanfuentes, who in the fulfillment of his mission dedicated himself with abnegation to furthering Chilean-Peruvian friendship.

"6. The Chilean Government hopes that the constant efforts made by both countries to strengthen the good relations between them will never be disrupted. Chile will continue to attach priority to these relations, confident that the same desire is shared by the Peruvian Government and people."

GROUP OF 10, OTHERS FORM LABOR COUNCIL

PA212248 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1651 GMT 21 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21 Jan (LATIN)--The self-styled "Group of 10," originally composed of 10 labor leaders who disagree with the Chilean military government junta's labor policy, has joined forces with other labor leaders and formed the "National Council of Democratic Labor Organizations [Consejo Nacional de Organizaciones Sindicales Democraticas]." It was learned here that the new labor organization will maintain, expand and improve the (?international) relations of the former Group of 10. However, except for an initial declaration which it issued yesterday to approve the negotiations carried out in Washington by its members Tucapel Jimenez, Ernesto Vogel and Hernol Flores with the AFL-CIO on a boycott announced against Chile, the new organization's formation has not been officially announced. It is known that the former "Group of 10" is now composed of approximately 40 labor leaders of important labor sectors in the country.

BRIEFS

CHILEANS EXPELLED FROM ARGENTINA--Nine more Chileans have been expelled from Argentina. They arrived in Collaique, Chile, by bus. They noted upon arrival that despite the agreement achieved by the two nations, Argentine authorities continue to hold arbitrary attitudes against Chileans. One of those expelled said that it seems these measures are apparently adopted by low-ranking officials. This group arrived with 10 other Chileans who decided to leave Argentina voluntarily. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jan 79 PY] The 17 Chileans expelled from Argentina yesterday brings the number of Chileans expelled in January to 116. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 16 Jan 79 PY]

DEMONSTRATION SPARKS ARREST OF PROTESTERS, NEWSMEN

FY191501 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Jan 79 p 13 FY

[Excerpt] Three police officers of the investigations department dressed in civilian clothes yesterday arrested 12 persons who last Wednesday participated in a demonstration with signs in front of the criminal court. The demonstration was a condemnation of former chief of the eighth police precinct, Lucio Sosa Cardozo, accused of killing Agustin Bareiro Amarilla with his gun in an incident which occurred in the Republicano neighborhood [of Asuncion].

The events took place yesterday in a house on 31st and Japon Streets in the Republicano neighborhood and, along with the youth, two HOY reporters who were getting information on the case were also arrested. The reporters, Atilio Viera and Mike Capdevila, were released 3 hours later.

[Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 19 Jan 79 p 3 FY reports that another HOY employee detained was the driver Pablino Paredes.

Further Reportage

FY191501 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Jan 79 p 8 FY

[Text] Neighbors from the Republicano neighborhood yesterday reported the detention of two persons who presumably participated in a demonstration in front of the criminal courts on Wednesday.

In order to find out the truth about this matter we visited the above mentioned neighborhood where, on being recognized by the emblem on our vehicle, we were hailed by some neighbors who invited us to the house of Mrs Juana Peralta. This lady, on identifying us as journalists, quickly related that Roberto Britez and Gumersindo Galeano had been deprived of their freedom, presumably by personnel of the investigations department. She said: "They arrived in a Ford Corcel car, presumably with an Asuncion license plate, dressed in civilian clothes. They burst into my house, where my daughter was the only person there, and asked her where the placards were that were used yesterday (Wednesday). On learning where they were, they went to get them and loaded them into the car. It was at that moment when we saw that Roberto Britez was in the vehicle. Afterward, we found out that Gumersindo Galeano had also been detained, but he was able to warn his girlfriend, Guillermina Salinas, who works as cashier at a cinema in the downtown area."

After a brief respite to drink water, the interview continued and it was then that Mrs Peralta said that "they did not identify themselves, nor did they have a search warrant. For us, this meant an attack against the constitution." We then noticed that more than 10 neighbors were surrounding us, wanting to know what was happening. It was then that Mr Angel Baez, very well known in the country's sports circles as a player for the first division team Cerro Porteno for several years, intervened and said: "The majority of us who live here are directors of the Agustin Bareiro youth center and we help out in the San Pedro and San Pablo parishes and undertake good will works in the name of our dead friend, Agustin Bareiro Amarilla. We are against no one; we are only asking for justice. All of us here are peaceful persons." This was the last we heard because someone then said: "There they are again." At that moment a white pick-up truck stopped in front of the house and the three persons got out. From our work experience we recognized inspector Arguello, who has been with the police for a long time and who it seems was in charge of the group; there was another gentleman who was identified as Fernandez, according to a neighbor, and another young-looking, blond gentleman. [paragraph continues]

Arguello asked who the owner of the house was and immediately Mrs Peralta identified herself as such. She received the order to get into the truck. Then, everyone received the order to do the same. When we looked toward the street we saw that our photographer, Mike Capdevilla, was being strongly held by the strap of his camera, which caused him quite a lot of discomfort since his respiration was practically stopped. We then shouted: "Easy, give him the camera." At this moment the so-called Fernandez fired a shot. We did not see whether it was aimed at our photographer, but it did cause a woman to begin shouting. Meanwhile, Capdevilla was again attacked from behind with the butt of a service revolver and received the order to get into the truck. We were the last to stay in the garden and the so-called Fernandez said: "You also."

"But we are representatives of the press," we said.

"I do not want to know anything," he said, and hit us with the butt of the gun and gave us a kick in the pants. We had no alternative other than to get into the truck, whose driver took us directly to the investigations department. All of us were put into a passageway where we were ordered to place ourselves face to the wall and not to speak. When we were identified our notebooks and camera were taken from us. A few minutes later we were isolated in a small room which appeared to be a dining room. The guard detail treated us correctly and even offered us water and some cigarettes. A while later a gentleman, unknown to us, appeared and asked who had not wanted to obey the orders of the police.

Someone indicated our photographer so the "interview" was with him. We, plus the driver Paredes, were invited to leave the room. A few seconds later we heard a strong blow followed by another one. The fact is that Mike received a punch which knocked him off the chair onto the floor.

Angel Mario Ali, after more than 2 hours of detention, invited us to the office of the chief of the investigation department, Mr Pastor Coronel. He treated us correctly and asked in a very friendly way what had happened. After explaining our vicissitudes, he explained that the police personnel had received the order to bring in, peacefully, the individuals who had participated in the demonstration in front of the criminal courts building in order to ask them to identify the instigators.

He said: "Paraguay is a peaceful country and we are those charged with keeping it that way. We must know what might be behind all of this, firstly because those who carried out the demonstration did so outside the law, in view of the state of siege...and, in addition, it was not justified, because the courts are clearly undertaking the trial against this official and, in the second place, we have to consider that the instigators could be undesirable persons, maybe subversives."

He also explained to us that in this type of case police officers usually cannot tell who is a reporter. He said: "That meeting was also outside the law." Finally, with utmost courtesy, he said that we could leave the building and gave orders that all our equipment be returned to us.

Arrested Persons Named

PY191521 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Jan 79 p 8 PY

[Text] Just before publication of this issue, lawyers for the plaintiff in the murder case against [police officer] Lucio Sosa Cardozo, lawyers Mario Milciades Melgarejo and Celso Castillo Gamarra, gave us the list of detainees in the investigations department who still have not been freed.

The list is as follows: 1) Gumersindo Galeano, picked up by investigations police personnel on the street near his house in the Republicano neighborhood (29th and General Bruguez Streets); 2) Roberto Britez, picked up at his own house in Republicano neighborhood; and 3) Miguel Angel Ortiz, picked up by investigations police personnel in the company of the following youths, all members of the Agustin Bareiro Amarilla social and sports club: Luisa Diarte, Juan Peralta, Gloria Peralta, Blanca Britez, Nelly Britez, Mirta Nunez, Angel Baez, Pedro Baez and Eligio Britez.

All of these people were in a house at 31st and Japon Streets, the house of the aunt of the slain youth Agustin Bareiro Amarilla [allegedly killed by Lucio Sosa Cardozo, the defendant in this case].

Deputies Denounce Arrests

FY192324 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 19 Jan 79 p 9 FY

[Text] The bloc of deputies of the Radical Liberal Party today expressed its "rejection and harsh criticism of the events unleashed by the police against citizens who were responsibly exercising their rights, and also against employees and journalists of the daily HOY of this capital."

The statement of the radical deputies went on to indicate that "events such as took place on 18 January can only take place under a regime accustomed by nature to denying rights and violating freedoms...."

The declaration of the Radical Liberal deputies indicated that the event they criticize confirms that "the callous police state denounced by all members of the true opposition still persists."

Police Action Condemned

FY191525 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Jan 79 p 8 FY

[Text] The national commission for defense of human rights and Paraguayan youth for human rights have released a communique on the detention of residents of the Republicano city district and newsmen from this paper. The communique says:

"In view of the highhanded detention and beating of several newsmen of this city and of youths and residents of the Republicano city district, perpetrated by police personnel yesterday morning, the national commission for defense of human rights and Paraguayan youth for human rights declare:

"1. The repressive measure taken against the newsmen and youths contradicts clear concepts of the constitution which the government has the obligation to respect.

"2. The right to make petitions is a principle hallowed by our constitution and has been used during political demonstrations in support of the government.

"3. Because of the nature of the demonstration held on 17 January by the youths who asked that justice be done by punishing the alleged murderer of Agustin Bareiro and because of the peaceful manner in which the demonstration took place, the later action of the police forces appears as unpardonable and is a new act of violation of human rights.

"4. Furthermore, the detention of the newsmen who were covering the events is a new attack against freedom of the press and of expression, basic principles which are also hallowed in our constitution.

"The national commission for defense of human rights and Paraguayan youth for human rights therefore:

"1. Condemn the highhanded detention and torturing to which young compatriots and prominent newsmen of this city have been subjected;

"2. Demand the immediate release of those detained;

"3. Declare their solidarity with the victims and their just request.

"Asuncion 19 January 1979."

Protesters Released

PY201235 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Jan 79 p 15 PY

[Excerpts] It has been reported that all the persons of the Republicano neighborhood who were detained last Thursday have been released.

Yesterday morning we again visited the Republicano neighborhood and learned that all the persons who were detained have been released after being interrogated at the investigations department.

Most of them, when interviewed by reporters of this newspaper, said that they were never mistreated physically. One of the women detained said: "I was released close to midnight after being interrogated. I was asked about the identity of the sponsors of the demonstration in front of the court but there was not much I could say because I am not a member of the Agustin Bareiro youth commission. I was finally told not to take part in these affairs because they are illegal."

BRIEFS

MICROWAVE LINK WITH BRAZIL--Ciudad Presidente Stroessner, 12 Jan--Officials from the National Telecommunications Administration (Paraguay) and the Brazilian Telecommunications Company met here today to celebrate completion of work on the microwave system linking Paraguay and Brazil through the "eastern trunk line," with 960 telephone channels and capacity for black-and-white and color television transmissions. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 Jan 79 PY]

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Roop Krishna Anand yesterday presented his credentials to President Stroessner as the new Indian ambassador to Paraguay. He resides in Buenos Aires, where he has also been performing duties as Indian ambassador to Argentina. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 13 Jan 79 p 12 PY]

CHILEAN ENVOY EXPELLED; AMBASSADOR TO CHILE RECALLED

Declared Persona Non Grata

PA201500 Paris AFP in Spanish 1440 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 20 Jan (AFP)--The Peruvian Government today decided here to declare Chilean Ambassador Francisco Bulnes Sanfuentes persona non grata, it was officially reported.

In a brief communique issued by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry it was also announced that following instructions from the Foreign Ministry, the Peruvian ambassador to Chile has proceeded to convey this decision to the Chilean Government today and has asked that said diplomatic representative be immediately withdrawn from the nation's territory.

The Peruvian ambassador to Chile, retired Gen Guillermo Arbulu Galliani, returned here today at the recall of the Peruvian Government.

It was stated that the government's decision stems from the espionage activities carried out by Chilean Embassy officials in Peru, the activities having been discovered in December. Four Chilean Embassy officials and two Chilean militarymen were recently expelled from the country for engaging in this type of activity.

In addition, Julio Vargas Garayar, a retired noncommissioned officer third class, was executed by a firing squad this morning as a consequence of the espionage activities conducted by Chilean Embassy officials at the military base in Talara, 1,150 km north [as received] and in this capital. Vargas was convicted of the crime of high treason after it was determined that he gave classified information to Chilean diplomats.

Text of Communique

PA101150 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Official Foreign Ministry Communique No. 001-79:

1. The armed forces revolutionary government decided yesterday to declare Chilean Ambassador to Peru Francisco Bulnes Sanfuentes persona non grata.

2. Consequently, the Peruvian diplomatic representatives in Santiago, in the fulfillment of instructions from the Foreign Ministry, proceeded to transmit this decision to the Chilean Government today and requested that the diplomatic representative in question be immediately recalled from Peru.

Lima, 20 January 1979

Chilean Ambassador Departs

PA211327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 21 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 21 Jan (AFP)--Chilean Ambassador to Peru Francisco Bulnes departed this morning for Santiago after being declared persona non grata yesterday by the Peruvian Government. The ambassador departed at 0815 (1315 GMT).

Foreign Minister Explains Action

PA211733 Paris AFP in Spanish 1250 GMT 21 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 21 Jan (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente has told AFP that Chilean Ambassador Francisco Bulnes was declared persona non grata because he was considered responsible for the actions of his subordinates. The foreign minister was referring to the espionage activities denounced last month by Peru, activities which prompted the expulsion from Peru of two officers and four Chilean Embassy officials with diplomatic rank.

The Peruvian Government decided yesterday to declare Ambassador Bulnes persona non grata and asked for his immediate withdrawal from Peru. At the same time, it recalled its ambassador in Chile, Guillermo Arbulu.

Questioned by AFP about the reasons for declaring the Chilean ambassador persona non grata, the foreign minister said:

It should be understood that it is only natural for the chief of the Chilean mission, as the person responsible for the diplomatic representation under his care, to personally assume responsibility for the actions of his subordinates. Those who hold high-ranking posts must assume responsibility for the success or failure of their missions, the foreign minister said in conclusion.

Prime Minister Comments

PA210305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 21 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 20 Jan (EFE)--Gen Oscar Molina, Peruvian prime minister and war minister, said today that the Chilean acts of espionage seriously affect the climate of peace and detente as well as the agreement signed between the two countries. Molina said that he could not anticipate whether the present situation will lead to a suspension of relations between the governments of Lima and Santiago but said that there is no tension on the border.

Commenting on the expulsion of Chilean Ambassador to Peru Francisco Bulnes, the Peruvian prime minister said that his replacement had already been proposed to President Augusto Pinochet's special envoy at the end of December. He said that the request made to former Chilean Defense Minister Gen Hernan Brady was reaffirmed to two other diplomatic emissaries of that country, and that now Bulnes' "immediate withdrawal" is being demanded.

Molina, who is also commander in chief of the army and a member of the Peruvian Government junta, said that Chilean espionage against Peru completely contradicts the good relations which have existed between the two countries until recently. He added that the incidents detract from the validity of the agreements signed on the 150th anniversary of the Ayacucho battle, which sealed the emancipation of the nations of the area, and the subsequent ones of the tripartite Chilean-Peruvian-Bolivian Military Commission.

NICARAGUAN GROUP OF 12 ARRIVES IN CARACAS

PA202238 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1505 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jan (EFE)--One of the members of the Nicaraguan opposition Group of 12 has affirmed here that "the creation of a Nicaraguan Government in exile has not been discussed." Ten of the 12 original members of the group, which is struggling to overthrow Somoza's government, arrived in Caracas last night aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane. Officials of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry greeted them under strict security measures.

In statements to the newspaper EL NACIONAL, Sergio Ramirez, a member of the Group of 12, said that "the struggle continues throughout Nicaragua to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship." He categorically denied the possibility of the creation of a government in exile.

"On the contrary," he said, "we are now trying to consolidate total unity within the country against the Somozist dictatorship. This internal unity will show the anti-Somozist struggle to the world." Ramirez said that there are no positions or hierarchy within the group and that it "is no longer the 12 because it is made up of all the Nicaraguan people."

He revealed that "three more persons have joined the group lately: priest Edgar Parrales, Dr Roberto Arguello Hurtado and Reinaldo Antonio Teffer." These three new members of the group "are those who are leading the negotiations to create a great patriotic front, an idea which we originated and which is being spread throughout the country."

According to unofficial reports, the members of the Group of 12 who arrived in Caracas last night will meet with President Carlos Andres Perez and President-elect Luis Herrera Campins, as well as with the various heads of the Venezuelan political parties and other personalities.

BRIBERY CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST OFFICIALS

PA171431 Paris AFP in Spanish 0317 GMT 17 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 16 Jan (AFP)--The executive branch charged here today before the comptroller general's office that several high-ranking officials in state aviation and oil enterprises have accepted bribes from U.S. companies to conclude negotiations with them.

The U.S. companies involved are McDonald-Douglas, which sold six DC-9's to the state-owned Linea Aeropostal Venezolana (LAV) in 1975; Ven Fuel, Inc., of Florida; and Fuelco, Ltd, of Bermuda, which held negotiations with the Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation (CVP), a state-owned oil enterprise, between 1973 and 1974. In both cases [as received] the official accusation is based on investigations conducted by U.S. Government bodies. The U.S. Justice Department sent findings [recaudos] from the investigation it is conducting into McDonald-Douglas purchase and sale activities.

The investigations of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the U.S. House of Representatives served as the basis for a confidential report prepared by CVP allegedly implicating Leonardo Moleiro, CVP director during 1973 and 1974, in illegal transactions with Julio Iglesias, president of Ven Fuel and Fuelco.

Former LAV executives who allegedly received bribes from McDonald-Douglas are Julio Garcia Vallenilla and Roberto d'Erizans, the bribes having been received through one of the latter's relatives.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL NOT REGISTER

PA181239 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jan 79 PA

[Communique issued by Christian Democratic Party on 17 January--read by Secretary General Guillermo Cochez Jr]

[Text] Communique to the country: The moment we are experiencing demands the guiding spirit of Christian Democracy and that of all the citizens who have insistently requested a real democratization of the country as a step toward moral, political, economic and social reconstruction of the republic. Those who have arbitrarily held power since 1968 must be aware that Panamanians cannot go on being governed by force and manipulated through control of the communications media. The alleged democratization of the regime is aimed only at perpetuating itself in power, as is shown by the following deeds:

1. The separation of government branches remains fictitious. The legislative branch chosen by indirect vote, is inefficient because it lacks representation. The judicial branch is still dependent on the cooperation of the same attorney general who, over the past 10 years, has covered up and promoted multiple human rights violations. The president of the republic, imposed by the chief of the National Guard without any direct popular elections, lacks the necessary authority to inspire the trust that the country requires in order to recover.

2. The prolongation of the serious economic crisis is a result of the present government system. The presence of those who have been responsible for the economic chaos prevailing in the comptroller's office and other public financing entities feeds the distrust not only of national sectors but international credit organizations as well. The lack of realism in the planning and programming of the economy is an insuperable obstacle to industrial, agricultural and commercial development. Furthermore, it has worsened because of the government's stubbornness in supporting state enterprises that have failed. The deterioration of the labor situation is evident.

3. The constitutional reforms and the law on parties are restraints to institutional democratization and consequently to economic development. There are no legal mechanisms to prevent the creation of government parties based on coercion and on the use of government funds. The managers of government institutions, ministers and the president of the republic himself have become political agents for the government party. Government offices have become propaganda and political training centers with displays of party banners and posters. Electoral participation is meant only to choose a minority for the legislative council in 1980 and to wait until 1984 for the direct election of a president.

In view of these realities the Christian Democratic Party charges that the government plan to democratize the country is aimed only at keeping up an international image. Domestically, it is aimed at stopping popular dissatisfaction, a dissatisfaction which has increased because of the progressive increases in the price of staples. With civic awareness, we believe that the country's problem is not being solved by calling for the registration of political parties, whatever the number of signatures required.

Christian democracy exists as a national political force. Its popular presence in the struggle for sovereignty, in the rescue of freedom, in the defense of democracy and in the promotion of social justice inspires our actions. We continue our efforts for organization, formation, affiliation and political activity with enthusiasm throughout the country.

Our main objective today is the integration of a democratic front able to reach an agreement on national unity.

This agreement should advocate the formation of a government that, through constitutional changes, will guarantee democracy with participation and a socioeconomic and educational program based on humanistic ideas in order to satisfy the vital needs of Panamanians.

We abstain from registering under the present circumstances. We urge all Panamanians to let their desire to forge a democratic front and and national unity be known within their respective organizations.

Panama, 17 January 1979, [signed] National Directorate of the Christian Democratic Party

CRITICA DENOUNCES ARREST OF ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

PA182216 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Jan 79 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "President of the Assembly Under Arrest in the Canal Zone"]

[Text] According to a report issued by CRITICA in yesterday's issue, Representative Victor Corrales Nunez, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, was arrested in the Canal Zone 2 days ago. Zonian cops did the arresting and, as usual, they gave no explanation to the news media. The unbelievable event took place across from the post office under zonian jurisdiction.

This is another provocation in the long list of abuses committed against Panamanian citizens in the Canal Zone. Zonian militarymen do not respect the most distinguished persons in our country. The usual will happen: charges will be pressed against President Corrales and he will be released after having satisfactorily responded to all the charges that, according to the U.S. gendarmes, justified the aggression against a Panamanian citizen.

It is public knowledge, and Panama's political constitution establishes it, that the members of the assembly--the top organization of popular power--"are not legally responsible for the opinion they may express during the exercise of their office and are entitled to the consideration of the authorities. During the 6-year term for which a representative is elected, he can be neither persecuted nor arrested for any criminal action without prior authorization from the provincial coordination council to which he may belong, except in the case of a flagrant crime."

There is good reason for this privilege that corregimiento representatives enjoy. Parliamentary immunity, as this right is called, guarantees that no reprisal should be taken against a member of a legislative body for whatever he may say in the exercise of his office and that he cannot be arrested as if he were a common citizen. This privilege can be suspended by the provincial coordination council if there are strong reasons or if a representative is caught "in flagrante delicto," while committing a crime or if the crime is unusually serious.

Not even as a sign of the most elemental courtesy was the government advised of this arrest. Panamanian laws, even the constitution, have no meaning for persons clinging to pride and arrogance. The efforts made by distinguished persons in the administration to obtain the release of the president of the most important popular power organization have been fruitless. The oppressors have obtained a victory. The free world will see the trampling of an important Panamanian as another link in the chain of arbitrariness. But not everything is negative for the republic. Once again, the whole world will see, thanks to the invaders' boot, how human rights are respected in our country.

COSTA RICA

REPORT ON OAS OBSERVERS' ACTIVITIES

PA191200 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jan 79 PA

[Text] President Carazo said after the courtesy visit paid by OAS civilian observers to the presidential house that the restoration of diplomatic relations with Nicaragua comes first, before he can meet or agree to meet with Somoza. Carazo met with them for 30 minutes, during which time he was briefed on the preparations for the mission which they will undertake tomorrow along the border with Nicaragua.

This protocol visit denotes the high sense of responsibility on our part in providing full cooperation to them as representatives of an international organization, President Carazo said this afternoon. The maintenance of peace is our principal aspiration, President Carazo added after the OAS delegates' visit in his office this afternoon.

He answered a question that was asked by this station on a possible eventual interview with President Somoza by saying: I have not found out about any of the established procedures on this, but first it is necessary to restore diplomatic relations with that country. The delegates were accompanied by Deputy Public Security Minister Enrique Montealegre, who is a liaison officer with the government; Carlos Aguilar of the Foreign Ministry; and OAS administrative officials.

We are taking the first steps of our mission, Grenada representative Fabian Redhead, the OAS civilian delegates' president, said as he concluded the courtesy visit to the president of the republic at the presidential house. This was a courtesy visit to greet the president of the republic. For the moment we want to say that we are taking the first steps of our mission in the country. We have not yet decided what our plans are, Grenada's OAS ambassador and head of the OAS observers' mission said.

He termed the Costa Rican Government's help and cooperation as excellent.

Tomorrow Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza will meet with the commission appointed by the OAS to observe the border with Costa Rica, scene of constant clashes between Sandinist guerrillas and troops loyal to the government. Somoza has insisted on blaming President Carazo's administration for the operations of subversive elements--not only Nicaraguans but other countries' nationals as well--opposed to his regime. According to charges, these elements attack military posts from Costa Rican territory.

Costa Rica has reaffirmed its neutrality concerning Nicaragua's internal affairs. It asked the OAS to send a group of civilian observers to the border area.

After meeting with President Somoza tomorrow, the international commission members will hold a news conference at the Old Military Club, located in the military and presidential complex on Tixcapa Hill in the heart of Managua. Before meeting with the president, the OAS commission will review the Nicaraguan stand on the border dispute with Costa Rica in the early afternoon tomorrow. They will meet with Foreign Minister Julio Quintana and ranking Nicaraguan National Guard officers for that.

The observers' group will split into two groups. The base of operations for the group remaining in the Nicaraguan area will be the Port of San Juan del Sur, on a bay on the Pacific, next to the border with Costa Rica.

The Nicaraguan Army appointed officers Arturo Valle and Manuel Sacasa to serve as liaison between the commission members and the country's officials. They will meet the commission when it arrives from Costa Rica Friday morning at Penas Blancas, the international crossing of the common border, from where they will go to Managua by land.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT ROMERO RETURNS TO COUNTRY

PA202145 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1724 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 20 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero returned to this capital today, Saturday, following a 46-hour official visit to Mexico City at the invitation of Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo. The plane carrying the president and his 35 companions landed at 1120 this morning at the Ilopango international airport, where he was greeted by his Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the country.

ARCHDIOCESE REQUESTS GENERAL AMNESTY

PA200130 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Jan 79 p 62 PA

[Petition dated 12 January 1979 sent to Dr Jose Leandro Echeverria, president of the Salvadoran Legislative Assembly, by Salvadoran Archbishop Monsignor Oscar A. Romero and 84 parish priests]

[Text] San Salvador, 12 January 1979

[Dr Jose Lendro Echeverria, president of the Legislative Assembly

Dr Echeverria: San Salvador Archbishop Monsignor Oscar A. Romero; his general vicar, Monsignor Ricardo Urioste; and the clergy of the archdiocese have met this week to analyze the serious crisis affecting the country and the manner in which we can help to solve it within our pastoral activities. We have concluded that we must ask you to hear the clamor of the relatives of the 180 persons who have disappeared and the relatives of the 72 political prisoners, to heed the petition for general amnesty and freedom for the persons who have disappeared and to derogate the public order law. This request has been made by the archbishop and innumerable national and international institutions and popular organizations that are in solidarity with these families. This petition also represents the sentiments of our people.

We believe that the acceptance of this petition, instead of being a sign of weakness by the present administration, will be an expression of its desire to hear the peoples' demands and to legally and peacefully guide the popular will.

This measure would also serve to create a climate of greater confidence and lesser tension, which will allow a dialog with and the collaboration of the popular sectors until we can peacefully achieve daring and radical changes in the present economic, political and social structure in our country. This will allow greater justice and equality among us and the essential conditions for a true development process in a climate of peace.

We have come to you because we believe that as president of the Legislative Assembly you can promote the acceptance of these requests, and because your attitude toward the university problem has made us hope for a positive reply from you.

Such a reply would undoubtedly bring great joy to the relatives of the political and missing prisoners and would be a positive step toward attaining peace and order in our country.

We in turn will appreciate everything you can do in favor of such an amnesty, the release of the missing persons and the derogation of the defense and guarantee of public order law. We shall try to create a clear awareness among the Christians that we are all sons of God and as such have the same rights and obligations. We are brothers and must help each other build a nation worthy of bearing the name "El Salvador."

Signed: The archbishop and 84 parish priests

FARN PLEDGES TO CONTINUE KIDNAPINGS

PA210421 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1945 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] said in its so-called fifth proclamation which was distributed today, Saturday, to different communications media, that it will continue kidnaping Salvadoran and foreign personalities. It said that it will only end this stand and try to convince other extremist groups which are causing problems here to do likewise, if the Salvadoran people are given unrestricted freedom and all political prisoners are released. It criticized what it calls "the iron triangle" formed by the military governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua and "U.S. imperialism." The communique is signed by Ernesto Jovel Funes, German Cienfuegos and Alejandro Lara. The FARN, which released Dutch executive Fritz Schuitema at the end of December, has been holding British businessmen Ian Massie and Michael Chatterton and Japanese businessman Takakazu Suzuki hostage for more than 1 month.

GUERRILLAS OCCUPY TWO RADIO STATIONS

PA220227 Paris AFP in English 0157 GMT 22 Jan 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, Jan 21 (AFP)--Guerrillas of the clandestine People's Liberation Forces today captured two radio stations in El Salvador, the group announced. It said that during the occupation of the stations the guerrillas broadcast information on their goals and called on the Salvadoran people to join the struggle "against the dictatorial government." One of the stations is in Santa Ana, 64 km (40 miles) west of the capital, while the other is in Sonsonate, 63 km south of San Salvador.

GUATEMALA

NEW DEATH SQUADRON BEGINS ACTIVITIES

PA192231 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1803 GMT 19 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan police reported today that a new "death squadron" has begun to operate in the country under the name of the "Organization Zero" [Organization Zero].

It was reported that Organization Zero began its activities yesterday, killing two peasants accused of killing three women in Zacapa Department. The two peasants, who were under arrest, were kidnapped from the police station by Organization Zero. When found, the two had been hanged and shot in the right temple.

The killers left a note near the bodies indicating that Organization Zero plans to carry out justice in Guatemala, punishing criminals.

Police authorities have indicated that at least five persons are killed in Guatemala by clandestine armed groups every day.

HONDURAS

'STRICT' MEASURES AGAINST REFUGEES TO BE ADOPTED

PA200152 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2215 GMT 19 Jan 79 PA

[By Gustavo R. Rubi]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 19 Jan (LATIN)--Honduras is preparing to adopt measures which will affect Nicaraguan refugees and several of their fellow nationals living here, following a report by a member of the ruling military junta that they participated in a bank robbery in this capital early this month.

From now on, the public security force will be harsh in regard to any alien who, in view of the hospitality and generosity of the Honduran people and government, comes to sow unrest in our country, Col Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez warned. Zelaya, who is also the security force commander, made those statements to Radio HRN yesterday.

HRN said that during a telephone conversation with Colonel Zelaya, he asserted that we have positive leads that point to Nicaraguan refugees living in Tegucigalpa as the criminals who robbed a bank branch. A station spokesman said Zelaya did not want his remarks to be recorded.

HRN did not say if Cononel Zelaya Rodriguez specified the evidence he has to support his statements. However, the ranking military chief warned that the military government will adopt very strict measures in the next few hours. Those measures will affect not only the refugees but certain of their countrymen who are collaborating with them. According to the radio station, Zelaya did not specify the measures to be implemented but it noted that Colonel Zelaya Rodriguez said that he has issued instructions to all subordinate offices of his branch to solve this new assault soon, even if severe measures have to be adopted which will affect even those Hondurans who have identified themselves with the Nicaraguan refugees.

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT SOMOZA CALLS FOR U.S. REASSESSMENT

PA192027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 19 Jan 79 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 19 Jan--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza today demanded that the United States reassess the situation in Nicaragua. Somoza said during a news conference here today that in his opinion President Jimmy Carter has not been accurately informed regarding what is really occuring in this Central American Country.

Somoza confirmed that the U.S. Government has continued to exert pressure on his administration.

He said that it is true that the U.S. State Department would be willing to withdraw personnel from U.S. Embassy in Managua if he does not agree to a plebiscite as proposed by the international mediation commission sent to Nicaragua by the OAS.

The president said that the Carter Administration has exerted pressure of all kinds, and that he has withstood it with the patience of a Gandhi.

It is not right for the Nicaraguan people to be experiencing difficulties because of misinformation received by President Carter, Somoza said.

Somoza did not approve of the question to be asked of voters in the manner proposed by the international mediation and conciliation commission, indicating that the alternatives for the Nicaraguan people are: Should President Somoza continue in the presidency until 1981 or should a constituent assembly be convoked?

According to the official party, Nicaraguans should be fully aware that if the vote is adverse to President Somoza's completion of his constitutional period in office, an institutional process will be set in motion which will culminate in the convocation of a constituent assembly. "It is not a matter of our losing the plebiscite and the opposition rising to power," Somoza noted.

The Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN) does not agree with the idea of new cantonal demarcation (of voting centers) in Nicaragua. The international mediation commission had proposed that schools and churches be used as voting centers in order to elicit confidence and trust among the voters. Somoza rejected this plan and warned that he is not willing to accept any changes regarding the cantonal issue because that machinery was reorganized for the 1974 presidential election in accordance with Nicaraguan electoral traditions.

The Liberals' response to the mediators also does not include Nicaraguans residing abroad--who would then be allowed to vote outside the national territory--because they are elements alien to Nicaragua's electoral traditions.

SOMOZA, PLN MAINTAIN POSITION REGARDING MEDIATION

PA191946 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1855 GMT 19 Jan 79 PA

[By Eduardo Romero]

[Text] Managua, 19 Jan (EFE)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza announced today that his government and the Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN) have reiterated to the international mediation commission the views outlined in their previous counterproposal.

After announcing the terms of the final response turned over yesterday in Washington to U.S. negotiator William Bowdler and to the Guatemalan and Dominican embassies in this capital--as these are the three countries participating in the commission that is mediating in Nicaragua's political crisis--the president stressed that he opposes any ostracism of him or any other Nicaraguan. "We do not accept ostracism for any citizen because that is incongruent with the juridical equality that the constitution guarantees all Nicaraguans. As for me, I was born in Nicaragua and I plan to die here rather than in exile. Only through force could I be obliged to do something like that," the president underscored.

The new document released by the government and the PLN confirms their acceptance of international supervision of the plebiscite proposed by the mediation commission as a means of peacefully resolving the internal conflict, but it insists that the plebiscite be organized and controlled by a high-level national authority.

The government reaffirmed that if Somoza is defeated in the plebiscite, a constituent assembly should be convoked so the matter of the presidential succession is carried through in accordance with the constitution, rather than in the disorganized manner proposed by the opposition.

The people must be educated so they will know what is happening because this is a very serious matter. They cannot vote simply on whether Somoza goes or stays, the response states.

It also advocates the use of cantonal demarcations, a system traditionally used in the country's elections and criticized by the opposition as being corrupt and leading to fraud on the part of Somozism.

After stating that the plebiscite was the mechanism originally suggested by his party as a means of peacefully resolving the internal conflict with its political opponents, the Liberal response previously registering every Nicaraguan in order to establish his or her status as a citizen capable of exercising his or her rights.

The government continues to disagree with the international mediation commission regarding the withdrawal or removal of ranking national authorities from their posts for the duration of the popular electoral process. President Somoza did not mention the opposition's request in the negotiating formula that his brother, Gen Jose R. Somoza, and his son, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, who have high ranks in the army, leave the country during the plebiscite, if this is finally accepted as a solution to the nation's acute crisis.

In the document read by Orlando Montenegro Medrano, a member of the Nationalist Liberal Party Political Committee, which has participated in the negotiation, he expressed concern over the apparent disintegration of the Broad Opposition Front (FAO), which diminishes its status as a political opponent of Liberalism and as a spokesman of the OAS mediation commission.

President Somoza said it will be up to the mediators to analyze the situation and to establish which of the two organizations into which the opposition has been divided is the qualified opponent of the government.

Several organizations which were considered to have little popular support have quit the FAO to join the recently created National Patriotic Front as part of the United People's Movement (MPU) formed by leftist civilian sectors. This movement is opposed to the mediation and demands a solid union of all anti-Somoza forces which, through civil pressure tactics and strategies, can overthrow the Somozist dictatorship.

SOMOZA EXPLAINS STAND ON ASSEMBLY PROPOSAL, REGISTRATION

PA201328 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[19 January speech by Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle at the Military Club in Managua on occasion of the reading of the Nationalist Liberal Party response to the plebiscite proposal of the international mediation commission--recorded]

[Text] As you can see, the offer by the Nationalist Liberal Party meets all the requirements of impartiality that could be made available to any group which wants a public opinion survey conducted.

I feel that the fact that I was and am willing to put the presidency on the line in a vote in a plebiscite is very important. I feel that the people of Nicaragua should have the right to decide what they will do, but not in the way in which the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] thinks it should be done. The FAO thinks that by merely asking the question of whether Somoza stays or goes, we would turn over the government to them and they, ipso facto, would become a constituent assembly. All of this, gentlemen, can be done in an imaginary game at a (?school), but not when it involves a people such as the Nicaraguan people, who have always been given a truly clear and detailed explanation on what they were going to vote for every time an election has been held. For this reason, I believe that it is my duty to defend the right of having things done before the people and not behind their backs. Therefore, if they were to vote on whether Somoza goes or stays, all the power would be given to the opposition behind the people's backs without [word indistinct], the people that Somoza is going. We, the Liberals, want to advance with a well-informed and well-oriented people who know what is going on in this country, so that things will not be done based on black masses as the FAO gentlemen have tried to do.

The other thing that is important is the matter of the registration of the citizens. If there were no registration, there could be no voting on election day because nobody would have the moral authority to disqualify any citizen whose Nicaraguan citizenship is in doubt, who did not fill the requirements for his civil status or who was not of the right voting age.

It is a fantasy to think that we will have an election without prior registration of citizens because I assure you that 10 or 15 adolescents could ruin the vote at any polling booth in the country and nobody would have the moral authority to remove one of those adolescents from the line because he would have to obtain a birth certificate to prove his age. That means that the election day would be a day of violence in Nicaragua. This is something which I am not willing to have Nicaraguans go through. There is enough violence in elections everywhere else in the world where people are registered without having to add this uncertainty of not registering the citizens before going to the elections. There is no excuse for not having a registration.

Those two things are automatic and basic if we are going to hold a plebiscite. The other thing which I must tell the Nicaraguan people is that I was born in Nicaragua, and I am planning to die here, and I am not planning on living in exile. Consequently, no one can tell me that I must leave my country, and if they tell me to do so, they will have to do it by force. [applause] Since I have concluded this short explanation, I will proceed to answer any questions that the national and foreign press may have. [Remainder of event not aired in newscast]

FAO DECLARES INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION EFFORT OVER

PA200317 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0301 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 19 Jan (LATIN)--The Broad Opposition Front [FAO] declared tonight that the international diplomatic mediation effort in Nicaragua is over. The FAO met after the ruling Nationalist Liberal Party rejected the latest proposal presented by a mediation commission made up of representatives of the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic.

In a communique issued tonight, the FAO urges the Nicaraguan people to continue the struggle to overthrow the Somoza regime. It also exhorts the mediation commission to submit its report to the 17th OAS consultative meeting as soon as possible and asks the OAS meeting, in turn, to issue a resolution on the report presented by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission "on the violation of human rights in Nicaragua."

FAO LEADER ROBELO REITERATES MEDIATION ENDED

PA201343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Telephone interview with Nicaraguan opposition leader Alfonso Robelo from Managua--recorded]

[Text] [Robelo] No, Somoza did not accept the proposal presented by the mediators; he completely rejected it. He says that a plebiscite must be held in Nicaragua in such a manner that if he loses then there would be a constituent assembly, and that the voters must be registered prior to the elections. This would only serve to allow the Somozist machinery to identify those who voted against Somoza. Therefore, Somoza maintains a totally unyielding position, and as far as we are concerned, the mediation has come to an end.

[Question] What will the mediation commission do following Somoza's reply?

[Answer] I do not know what the mediation commission will do, but our political organization, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, has been of the opinion since Christmas that the mediation efforts failed because of Somoza's stubbornness and unyielding position.

[Question] What position will you assume now?

[Answer] We will continue to struggle. The fact that Somoza has once more confirmed that he has closed the civilized paths to a solution of the Nicaraguan crisis does not mean that we will surrender to Somoza's arrogance. We will continue our struggle.

SOMOZA ON COSTA RICA, OAS; FAO ON MEDIATION EFFORT

PA192334 Buenos Airs LATIN in Spanish 2230 GMT 19 Jan PA

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Excerpts] Managua, 19 Jan (LATIN)--President Anastasio Somoza said today that he will stay in power until the end of his term and warned those who wish to evict him from Nicaragua that they will have to do so by force. He made the statement after one of the directors of the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] read the party's reply to the international mediation commission, composed of U.S., Dominican and Guatemalan representatives.

The PLN rejected the latest proposal made by the commission on 12 January to find a peaceful solution in Nicaragua through a plebiscite on whether Somoza should or should not remain in power. Opposition leaders immediately told the information media that the role of the commission in Nicaragua is now considered at an end. "Somoza had already closed the door on mediation and he has now locked that door," one of the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] leaders said. The FAO leadership was called to a meeting this afternoon to decide on future activities.

Somoza rejected a rumor to the effect that U.S. companies had found oil in Nicaragua, and that they are waiting for a new government to negotiate. He said that he is prepared "to continue the dialog with the political opposition to reach a national solution." With respect to the U.S. press, which has suggested that he leave Nicaragua, he said, "I am still here."

On diplomatic relations with Costa Rica, Somoza said that the Costa Rica Government suspended the relations, and that "whenever it wishes to reestablish them, we will accept with pleasure."

He said that with the arrival of OAS observers on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border today, he hopes that tension will end, and that the transit of vehicular traffic through Penas Blancas will not again be interrupted. "That will undoubtedly end the threats of Nicaragua's invasion from Costa Rica," he said, "because if they want to do it, they will clash with the OAS, unless the OAS also wishes to overthrow me."

On the clandestine communiques which have reported many casualties in the National Guard and several helicopters and planes shot down by insurgents, he said that the government's reports "are serious and I can state that no helicopters or planes have been shot down. Those aircraft are all intact. The whole world knows how many we have, and they can go and count them," he said.

REPORT ON STATEMENTS BY OAS OBSERVERS

PA210300 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The members of the OAS observation commission who will spend the next 4 months in the border area held a news conference yesterday. They said that they came prepared to carry out an effective job of vigilance. We come with the best desire to serve both countries, they told newsmen. The observers stationed on the Nicaraguan side will be headquartered in Rivas, from where they will head for the border area at a moment's notice.

The OAS mission is headed by Fabian Redhead from Gernada and has as members [name indistinct] from Jamaica, Danilo Cardona from Honduras, Carlos de Diego from Panama and Jose Eugenio Jacquet from Paraguay. Our mission, they told newsmen, is to mount a watch on the border. We have no authority whatsoever to interfere in the political affairs of either country, they said. The observers noted that they had received formal promises from the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican governments that they will receive every cooperation so that their work can be successful.

SOMOZA BLAMES PEREZ, TORRIJOS FOR BLOODSHED

PA192221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1759 GMT 19 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza today stressed that Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Panamanian Armed Forces chief Omar Torrijos are responsible for the violence and bloodshed in Nicaragua.

In a news conference held at the Old Military Club of Managua, the President said that it is good for the continent to become aware of the flagrant intervention that Perez and Torrijos are carrying out in Nicaragua. Somoza based his statement on an international news agency report which indicated that the Panamanian military chief and the Venezuelan president said that they were disappointed by the Latin American youth, since in the case of Nicaragua there had been abundant weapons and not enough people to fight against the Somoza dictatorship, which brings shame to America.

The Nicaraguan chief of state said that if they complain that there are no youths who will take up arms to fight in Nicaragua, it is because it is a cause inspired by personal feelings and not by sincere desires for an alleged liberation of the Nicaraguan people. "The Nicaraguan youth have not listened to the call of those barbarians who have come to bring bloodshed to our country, violating international laws and treaties," Somoza said.

MPU DEMANDS HALT TO FOREIGN INTERVENTION

PA200327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0028 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 19 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan United Peoples Movement [MPU] has demanded an end to U.S. intervention in that country and to the support given the Somoza regime by several countries.

In a press communique delivered to ACAN-EFE in San Jose, the MPU states its position of being opposed to the holding of a plebiscite to determine the popularity of General Somoza in order to decide if he will remain in power or not. This proposal has been presented as a means of solving the political crisis existing in that Central American country.

The MPU is made up of more then 20 political, labor and student organizations. They want to create a national front that will demand Somoza's ouster from power.

According to the opposition, the international mediation commission made up of representatives from the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic "is trying to find a political formula that will allow the continuation of the Somozist military dictatorship in power." The opposition also objects to the participation of OAS observers in the proposed plebiscite and asks, "Has there not been fraud during the many times that OAS delegates have come to supervise elections in our country?"

The MPU said that "no solution imposed by intervention will be acceptable." "We demand a halt to intervention by the United States and other countries like Israel, Spain, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador and Guatemala, which give economic, political and military support to the dictatorship."

Finally, the MPU states that "the Nicaraguan people will fight Somozism to the end and are determined to go to any length to obtain their total liberation from the Somozist dictatorship and imperialism."

GROUP OF 12 BECOMES 'POLITICAL MOVEMENT'

PA191657 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1524 GMT 19 Jan 79 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 19 Jan--The Nicaraguan opposition group known as "the 12" will stop being a group in order to become a political movement. "The 12" reached this decision during a number of meetings held in San Jose, Costa Rica, to evaluate their activities and Nicaragua's internal situation.

The group began its political activities in October 1977, when it issued a public document noting that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) had to be unquestionably taken into account if a political solution was to be reached in Nicaragua. After implementing a belligerent policy of opposition to Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime abroad, "the 12" returned to Nicaragua on 5 July 1978 to be received by a crowd of thousands of members of the Nicaraguan opposition. The group then joined the Broad Opposition Front (FAO), but eventually withdrew from that opposition alliance and in October sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy in Managua. When the government granted amnesty to political prisoners last December, "the 12" abandoned diplomatic asylum and called for the integration of a "national patriotic front" in Nicaragua.

After announcing that the group is now turning into a political movement that will take the name of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino as its political banner, "the 12" added that priest Edgard Parrales and opposition leaders Roberto Arguello Hurtado and Reinaldo Antonio Tefel Velez have now joined them.

The political movement of "the 12" seeks to serve as a political channel for a number of problems that are latent in various Nicaraguan social strata but which have not yet been expressed through any of the already known political organizations. Despite Nicaragua's intense politicization, "the 12" feel that there is a mass opposition which has not yet been able to express itself in this country but will now do so upon identifying with the group's activities and line of thinking.

After become a political movement, "the 12" today began an international tour at the invitation of several Latin American democratic rulers. Venezuela will be their first stop. In Caracas the group will meet with President Carlos Andres Perez and with President-elect Luis Herrera Campins. After this, "the 12" plan to visit Panama, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. They will also tour Europe.

Panamanian National Guard chief Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera put a Panamanian presidential plane at the group's disposal, and it is beginning the international tour today on board this plane.

According to "the 12," a return is planned shortly, but in the meantime the movement's new members will continue to work here in Nicaragua to structure the National Patriotic Front, an alliance of the country's opposition forces.

SANDINIST SAYS RELATIVES OF GUARDSMEN TO BE KILLED

PA192308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jan 79 PA

[Statements by Commander Leonel Cabezas of the Democratic Sandinist National Liberation Front; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] We declare that the Democratic Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSD, continues to win battles in Nicaragua while the tyranny continues to destroy itself by destroying the Nicaraguan people. It is destroying itself because its image is deteriorating day by day. The world is watching in horror how the tyranny has unleashed a large terror campaign that threatens, I would say, the Nicaraguan people with total extermination. It is aimed against the Nicaraguan people.

In the face of this, we declare that as of right now we will respond with the same means, by totally exterminating Somoza's followers. Therefore, our activities will be directed not only against the guard, as we have done up to now, but we will also execute the relatives of the guardsmen and the followers of Somoza--those who are true supporters of the regime. We are making this emphatic declaration and are assuming the historic responsibilities that this decision represents. On the other hand, we want to make it clear that all our actions will be directed against them and not against citizens who do not support the regime.

We are saying this because it happens that there are groups composed of disguised guardsmen or criminals who have been carrying out crimes against honest businessmen. They have even visited a nun in Masaya. These elements are disguising themselves as Sandinists, but they are not Sandinists. We suspect that they are either guardsmen or gangsters, which are the same thing.

NATIONAL GUARD REPORTS FSLN ACTIONS

PA191244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0430 GMT 19 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Jan (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Army announced tonight the death in combat of six members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in Esteli Department, in the north. According to an official National Guard communique issued in this capital, the clash between the FSLN command and a military patrol took place in the location known as "Hacienda del Descanso." No National Guard casualties were reported in the communique.

For its part, the National Guard's Legal Office reported that Capt Carlos Hernandez Sanchez died today from wounds sustained 2 days ago in a clash with another Sandinist group in southern Nicaragua. According to the note, Hernandez Sanchez received the posthumous rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

CLASHES THROUGHOUT NATION REPORTED

PA202247 Paris AFP in Spanish 1819 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Jan (AFP)--It was learned here today that at least two persons have died in new clashes resulting from the political violence that exists in Nicaragua. Fernando Sanchez Uriza, 27,was shot to death in his home in Jinotepe, 45 km south of Managua. Government sources attributed his death to terrorists associated with Sandinism.

Juan Vanegas, 16, was killed by attackers who were fleeing after having robbed a store in southwestern Managua. At least eight other robberies occurred in different parts of the country, including the robbery of three drug stores from where Sandinist groups stole medicines and money.

A military patrol was attacked by civilians in Chinandega,130 km west of Managua, but there were no reports of victims.

NEWSMEN ON ALERT FOR NEW WAVE OF 'REPRESSION'

PA210241 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] Leaders of the Managua radio newsmen's association and the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua are on full alert in order to face what they have described as a new wave of repression by the Somozist regime against the country's independent news media. At least five newscasts have been forced to submit their material to the Nicaraguan Directorate of Radio and Television. That army entity is studying the material which was aired on the newscasts in question in order to determine if they have violated the radio and television black code.

FLAVIO BRAVO PRAISES CEMA AID TO CUBA

FL200039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The CEMA member countries lend a great assistance to Cuba in the development of different branches, Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers, has stated in Moscow. The Cuban leader cited as an example of the cooperation Cuba receives from the socialist economic organization the agreement on geological surveys signed during the 88th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee, which concluded yesterday in the Soviet capital. The fulfillment of that agreement is of enormous significance for Cuba because it will make the discovery and exploitation of new mineral deposits possible, Flavio Bravo stated.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA CONCLUDES YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

Meets With Djuranovic

FL200016 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Veselin Djuranovic today received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The Cuban foreign minister has also met with Yugoslav Vice President Fadil Hodza and held three rounds of talks with Foreign Affairs Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec. Malmierca arrived in Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, last Wednesday and is planning to depart tomorrow.

Departs Belgrade

FL201524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 20 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Following a 3-day visit to Yugoslavia, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has left Belgrade, the capital, where he met with Vice President Fadil Hodza and Prime Minister [as heard] Veselin Djuranovic. The Cuban foreign minister's talks dealt with the nonalined countries movement and the summit conference of that organization which will be held in Havana in September. Isidoro Malmierca's visit to Yugoslavia is part of a tour he is making to several countries which are members of the nonalined movement. And according to reports in Belgrade, the Cuban foreign minister is expected in Mozambique at the end of this month. Beginning 27 January in Maputo, the Mozambican capital, the nonalined movement's coordinating bureau will begin meeting.

AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM MEETS WITH KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPART

FL191959 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1926 GMT 19 Jan 79 FL

[Text] In Hanoi Cuban Ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Melba Hernandez was received by Kampuchea's Ambassador Chea Soth. The Kampuchean diplomat presented his credentials to the SRV Government last 17 January, soon after relations were resumed between Phnom Penh and Hanoi. Chea Soth and Melba Hernandez discussed extensively the situation in Kampuchea and throughout the world, as well as other matters of mutual interest.

NO DRASTIC CHANGES EXPECTED IN FOREIGN POLICY MEETING

FL151530 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 6 Jan 79 pp 1, 2 FL

[Excerpts] Guyana's top diplomats will meet at the Guysuco Management Training Centre, Ogle, from Monday, January 15, for their annual conference. The CHRONICLE understands that the conference is likely to last one week and that for the first time it will be residential.

Most of the participants from the country's seven embassies, five high commissions and two missions abroad are expected home late next week. However, High Commissioner to India Cde. E.V. Luckoo, acting Permanent Representative to the United Nations Cde. Noel Sinclair, and Ambassador to the Soviet Union Cde. Elvin Modavid are already in the country.

The annual conference of the country's top diplomats was instituted some years ago to periodically review the country's foreign policy and to plan initiatives and strategies for the year ahead.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham is expected to set the tone for this year's conference in an address to the opening session. No drastic changes are expected in the country's foreign policy this year, and in their discussions at this year's conference the country's diplomats are expected to spend some time planning for the non aligned summit to be held in the Republic of Cuba later this year.

STATUS OF JONESTOWN SETTLEMENT REPORTED

FL191715 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 11 Jan 79 p 9 FL

[Excerpts] The future of the Jonestown agricultural settlement of the Peoples Temple is yet to be decided, the CHRONICLE has been reliably informed.

A number of proposals are said to be under active consideration. These include handing over the settlement to either the Guyana Defence Force (GDF) or one of the paramilitary organisations--the Guyana National Service or the Guyana People's Militia. In addition several members of the public have suggested that the settlement be preserved as it is and be developed into a tourist attraction, since thousands of people scattered throughout the world will be interested in coming to Guyana to visit the settlement where Peoples Temple leader self-styled Bishop Jim Jones and over 900 of his followers died in what has been described as a mass murder-suicide ritual.

In the meantime, Cde. Emerson Simon of the Ministry of National Development is currently spearheading operations at the Jonestown settlement where he and a group of men are engaged in "tidying-up things" and making a detailed inventory of the settlement.

PEOPLES TEMPLE REMOVED FROM GCC LIST

FL191710 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 11 Jan 79 p 9 FL

[Excerpt] The Peoples Temple Christian church whose Jonestown jungle settlement wiped itself out in mass murder-suicide two months ago has been taken off the list of member churches of the Guyana Council of Churches [GCC]. Council Chairman Randolph George, the Anglican bishop of Stabroek, said that a decision to that effect was taken at the organisation's meeting Tuesday night. "It was automatic; they are no longer working in Guyana", he added.